THE
# Boston-
AND
# COUNTRY
*Containing the freshest Advices,*

No. 666.
# Gazette,
# JOURNAL.
*Foreign and Domestic.*

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1768.

*Mess.rs* EDES & GILL,

*Please to insert the following.*

*If to differ ever hereafter with an vpstart Minister, is to be construed as a* Crimen laesæ Majestatis; *if the Giant* Prerogative *is to be let loose, and stalk about, to create unusual Terrors, and inflict unpractised Punishment, if the fiercest Thunderbolts of Jupiter are to be launched by a new Miscreant against the slightest Offence, and even against Innocence itself; if the fundamental Motto of the North, the* Nemo me impune lacessit, *is to be adopted as the future Rule of Government to our once happier Land, we may then boast as much as the pleasure of our invaluable Liberties, purchased with the Blood of our heroic Ancestors;—but let us watch them narrowly, lest, before we are aware, they sondle depend upon too slight a Thread.*

READER! Make thine own Comment——— Permit me also to make my own Application. If the preceeding Quotation excite Sentiments in thy Mind, different from those Sensations which affect my Breast, I will not pluck out thine Eyes, or tear out thy Heart. My Creed will not condemn thee, neither will thy Faith obtain my Salvation. Theoretic Opinions are of but little Consequence to Mankind; It is the practical Deportment which is of Importance to the Community. For let a Man's Thoughts in Religion and Politicks, be what they may, they are of inconsiderable Moment to his Fellowmen: but when once the Principles of a Man prompt him to prostitute his Office, or neglect the sacred Duties of his Station, the State has an undoubted Right to demand the Infliction of due Punishment; and it is incumbent upon every Individual of Society to forward a rigourous Execution of Justice. And when it happens, that any one Man has obtained, *by a general Amazement of Power*, such an unlimited Sway, in the State, as to be able, with Impunity, *to condemn the Innocent as a Judge, and betray the Constitution as a Statesman*, deplorable indeed is the Fate of that Nation. But there is Hopes that the Case is not desperate, unless this rapacious Grasper of Sovereignty, elated with a Plenitude of Power, has had the Effrontry to make an open Avowal of his Designs, and Hardiness sufficient to proclaim his Resolution to fulfill their Accomplishment. When such is the Object, such the Determination, such the Boldness of only one single Tyrant, irremediable, indeed, in all human Probability, is the Malady of the Common-wealth. For when despotic Views of this Complection are form'd and executed, its Demonstration, that the Minds of the People are sunk in Submission; and should some dauntless Champion of the Cause of Freedom, providentially arise for their Defence, they would fly, like a timid Herd, and leave the virtuous Hero to be sacrific'd as a Victim. Never indeed was there a Wolf of the State, who did not think the People were but Sheep:—Strange Infatuation of Mankind! They bow the Knee to the Image they themselves have form'd, and tremble before the Bug-bear of their own Creation.—Strip you gorgeous Monarch of his Regalia, take from that despotic Tyrant, the Powers with which a despised Rabble have invested him;—the *one* sinks, a weak, pusillanimous Mortal, the *other* hides, a wretched, contemptible and execrated Monster.

It is almost incredible, that one, who had enjoy'd the Felicity of living under a British Government, should be endued with so insatiable a "*Lust of Power*" as to wish the Subversion of it's Constitution.—It is equally incredible, that any Man, who knew the characteristic Bravery of Freemen, should dare make the Attempt.—*Quid non mortalia Pectora cogis Imperii sacra Fames?* An exorbitant Thirst of Dominion, united with a desperate Mind, will do Wonders. Restless Ambition will be unwearied in the Race for the Prize of Power; an intrepid Spirit will, at all Hazards, win the Palm. With a Wish to Command, and Ability to Execute, Conquest is inevitable.—The Thirst of Rule renders the Plan of Empire obvious to the Aspirer; a Determination to accomplish, facilitates the Progress of Attainment.—Happy for Americans, their wise and venerable Ancestors, conscious of the predominant Vices of Mankind, have been eminently careful in guarding every Avenue, where it was probable, the ambitious and intrepid Enemy would labour to enter, by Stratagem and Force, in order to destroy that noble Fabrick, the complicated Work of Heroes, Saints and Ages, the *British Constitution*.

A short Attention to the following Extracts will abundantly convince every intelligent Mind, that, while the first Principles of our Constitution, the Fundamentals of all our Liberties, are adher'd to, no Subject, however great and powerful, is beyond the Reach of a strict Examination into his Conduct, or out of Danger of a Scourge for his Crimes.

A Peer of the Realm may be impeached *in Parliament* by Articles exhibited at the Suit of the King, by the Attorney General, as against the Earl of Bristol. Rush. 249.

By Articles exhibited by another Peer. Rush. 254.

So *the Commons* may *by Parol*, charge a Peer before the King & Lords. Seld. Jud. Parl. 24. (3 Vol. 2. p. 1596. 1598. 9.)

Or a Commoner. Vide Seld. 3 Vol. 2. p. 1598. 9.

So before the Lords at a Conference. Seld. Jud. Parl. 30, 31. (3 Vol. 2. p. 1598, 1599.)

The Right of Impeachment by the Commons was allowed by the Lords, 20 June 1701.

In the Proceedings upon an Impeachment, by the Commons, a Member stands with others at the Bar of the Lords, there, in the Name of all the Commons of England, impeaches such an one, and acquaints the House, that the Commons in due Time will exhibit Articles against him, and maintain them. Lords Journ. 1. 15. Ap. 1751. 1701.

Though the Commons impeath only for a particular Grievance, they may afterwards exhibit other Articles against him. Seld. Jud. Parl. 21. (3 Vol. 2. p. 1595.)

And the Delivery of such Articles is not necessary till the Party appears. Seld. Jud. Parl. 23. (3 Vol. 2. p. 1596.)

If Articles are not exhibited against the Lords impeached, the Lords, by Message, remind the Commons of it. Lords Journ. 5 May 1701. 15 May 1701. 4 June 1701.

But the Commons are Judges of the proper Time for exhibiting them. 31 May 1701. Yet the Lords *claimed* a Power to limit the Time. 4 June 1701.

Articles of Impeachment need not pursue the strict Forms of Law. Seld. Jud. Parl. 22, 27. (3 Vol. 2. p. 1595, 7.)

Where an Impeachment is for a capital Offence, he shall be committed to Custody. Seld. Jud. Parl. 97. (3 Vol. 2. p. 1624.)

Yet the Commitment will sometimes be omitted, at the Discretion of the Lords, Raym. 382.

And when an Impeachment is for High Treason, generally, without special Matter, it is usually omitted. It was omitted in the Case of Ld. Clarendon, though the Commons complained of it. Life of Clar. 251. & 302.

After Answer by a Lord impeached, a Copy is made, and sent to the Commons. Lords Journ. 14. 24.

After Answer, the Commons join Issue by Replication. 23 May 1701.

And may consider whether they will reply or not. Seld. Jud. Parl. 199. (3 Vol. 2. p. 1628.)

## Causes for Impeachment.

The Duke of Norfolk was impeached for high Treason. 28. H. 6. Art. 1, 2, 3. Seld. Jud. Parl. 27. 3 Vol. 2. p. 1597.

*For high Treason in subverting the fundamental Laws, and introducing arbitrary Power.* Lord Finch, Sir Robert Berkley, Lord Strafford. 2 Rush. 606. 3 Rush. 1363. (Vid. Rush. Pt. 3. Vol. 1. 136.)

Michael de la Pool was impeached, 10 R. 2. That he excited the King to act against the Advice of Parliament. Seld. Jud. Parl. 25. (3 Vol. 2. p. 1596.)

The Spencers, *that they gave bad Counsel to the King.* 4. Inst. 54.

*Michael de la Pool was Impeached, that he, being Chancellor, acted contrary to his Duty.* Seld. Jud. Parl. 26. (3 Vol. 2. p. 1596.)

*The Duke of Buckingham was Impeached for a Plurality of Offices.* 2 Car. Rush. 306.

*The Earl of Oxford for exercising incompatible Offices.* 8 May 1701.

*So Lord Halifax.* 9 June 1701.

The Spencers, Father and Son, were Impeached, for that they prevented the great Men of the Realm from giving their Counsel to the King, except in their Presence. 4 Inst. 53.

That they put good Magistrates out of Office, and advanced bad, 4 Inst. 53.

*Lord Finch was Impeached for threatning the other Judges to subscribe to his Opinion.* Art. 4. 5. 6. Vide Rush. Part. 3. Vol. 1. 137.

*For delivering Opinions which he knew to be contrary to Law.* Art. 7. Vid. Rush. Pt. 3. Vol. 1. 137.

Is the Sword of Justice become pointless, that the Wicked go unpunish'd? Why is the Sabre of the Law sheathed, when the exhorbitant Crimes of the *peerless Man* demand the Arm of the Executioner?——Woe unto the Land, when the Greatness of the Criminal shall dismay his Accusers, and his Authority shall make *the righteous Man* to tremble; when the enormous Power of Guilt shall exalt itself above the Judgment-Seat, and bid Defiance to the Tribunal of Justice! PRO LEGE.

*Letters from a* FARMER *in* Pennsylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

### LETTER III.

*Beloved Countrymen,*

IN objection, I hear, has been made against what I offered in my last paper, which I would willingly clear up before I proceed. There is, say these objectors, a material difference between the stamp-act and the late act for laying a duty on paper, &c. which justifies the conduct of those who opposed the former, and yet are willing to submit to the latter. The duties imposed by the *stamp act* were *internal* Taxes; but the present are *external*, which therefore the Parliament may have a Right to impose. To this I answer, with a total Denial of the Power of Parliament to lay upon these Colonies any Taxes *whatever*.

This Point, being so important to this and to all succeeding generations, I wish to be clearly understood.

To the word *Tax* I annex that meaning which the constitution and history of *England* require to be annexed to it; that is, that it is an imposition on the subject for the sole purpose of levying money.

In the early ages of our monarchy, the services due to the Crown were personal; but in process of time, such rigidly military institutions being found inconvenient; in their place certain gifts and grants of their own property were made by the people under the several names of aids, tallages, tasks, taxes and subsidies. These were made as may be collected even from the names, for publick service upon "need and necessity"*. All these sums were levied upon the people by virtue of their voluntary † gift. Their design was for supporting the national honour and interest. This idea is inseparable from all those parliamentary grants to the Crown. Some of those grants comprehend duties arising from trade, being imposts on merchandizes: These Lord Chief Justice *Coke* classes under "subsidies", and parliamentary aids. They are also called "customs". But whatever the *name* was, they were always considered as *gifts of the people to the Crown to be employed for public uses.*

Commerce was at a low ebb, and surprizing Instances might be produced how little it was attended to for a succession of ages. The terms that have been mentioned, and among the rest, that of "Tax" had obtained a national, parliamentary meaning, long before any *Englishman* thought of *regulations of trade by the imposition of duties.* The principles of that constitution, on which the government of these colonies is founded, were fix'd long before any such regulations were made.

Whenever we speak of "Taxes" among *Englishmen*, let us therefore speak of them with reference to the *sessions* with which, and the *principles* on which they have been established. This will give certainty to our expression, and safety to our conduct. But if, when we have in view the liberty of these colonies, and the influence of taxes laid without our consent, we proceed in any other course, we pursue a *Jane* indeed, but shall only catch a *cloud*. Let not so pernicious an opinion be formed, as that all impositions on commerce are but regulations of trade. It appears from what has been said, that such impositions have been deemed "taxes" by the people and parliament of *England*, on the principles of that constitution, of which we now claim the advantages, long before any impositions were laid for regulating trade.

In the national, parliamentary sense intended by the word "tax" was certainly understood by the Congress at *New-York*, whose resolves may be said to form the *American* "Bill of Rights". The first draught of them is now in my hands, and from that, and some particular reasons, I am satisfied, that the Congress was of opinion, that no impositions could be legally laid on the people of these colonies, for the purpose of levying money, but by themselves or their representatives.

The third, fourth, fifth & sixth Resolves are thus expre'd:

III. "That it is *inseperably essential to the freedom of a people*, and the *undoubted Right of Englishmen* that NO TAX be imposed on them, *but with their own consent*, given personally, or by their representatives."

IV. "That the people of the colonies are not, and from their local circumstances cannot be represented in the House of Commons in *Great-Britain*."

V. "That the only Representatives of the people of the colonies are the persons chosen therein by themselves; and that NO TAXES ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures."

VI. "That ALL *supplies to the Crown* being free gifts of the people, it is *unreasonable and inconsistent with the principles*

* 4 *Inst.* 28.

† *Reges, angliæ, nihil, tale nisi convocatis primis ordinibus, et assentiente populo suscipiunt.* Phil. Comines.

*These gifts entirely depending on the pleasure of the donors, were proportioned to the abilities of the several ranks of people who gave, and were regulated by* their *opinion of the public necessities. Thus* Edward III *had in his* 11*th year a* thirtieth *from the* Laity; *a* twentieth *from the* Clergy; *in his* 22*d year a* tenth *from the* Laity, *a* fifth *from* London, *and other corporate towns,* half of their benefices *from the* Clergy; *in his* 23*d year an* eleventh *from the* Barons *and others, a* tenth *from the* Clergy, *a* seventh *from the* Burgesses, *&c.* Hume's *Hist. of* England.

*The same difference in the grants of the several ranks observable in other reigns. In the famous Statute* de tallagio non concedendo, *the King enumerates the several* Classes, *without whose consent, he and his heirs never should set or levy any tax*——"*Nullum tallagium, vel auxilium per nos, vel hæredes nostros in regno nostro ponatur seu levetur, sine voluntate & assensu archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, comitum, baronum, militum, burgensium, et aliorum liberorum com. de regno nostro*". 34. E. I.

*Lord Chief Justice* Coke *in his comment on these words, says*——"*for the quieting of the* Commons, *and for a perpetual and constant law forever both in this* AND OTHER LIKE CASES, *this act was made*". "*These words are plain* WITHOUT ANY SCRUPLE, *absolute* WITHOUT ANY SAVING. *Absoluta sententia expositore non indiget*". 2 Coke *Inst. p.* 532, 533. *Little did the venerable Judge imagine, that* "other LIKE cases" *would happen, in which this law would be totally forgot or despised by Englishmen.*

‡ *In this sense* Montesquieu *uses the word* "tax" *in his* 13*th book of spirit of laws.*

Vide the 1. Letter Vol 1 page 781. 2. Letter Page 784. Vol 1 & Page 366 Vol 1
Page 814 Vid. Stamp act page 89 Vol 1 Vid. Tryal page 735 Vol 1. Vide page 180. Vol 1.

*principles and spirit of the British constitution*, for the people of *Great-Britain* to grant to his Majesty *the property of the colonies*."

*Here* is no distinction, made between *internal* and *external* taxes. It is evident from the short reasoning thrown into their resolves, that every imposition "to grant to his Majesty *the properties of the colonies*", was thought a tax; and that every such imposition, if laid any other way, but "with their consent given personally, or by their representatives," was not only "unreasonable and inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the British Constitution," but destructive "to the freedom of a people."

The language is clear and important. A "TAX" means an imposition to raise money. Such persons therefore as speak of *internal* and *external* "TAXES", I pray may pardon me, if I object to that expression, as applied to the privileges and interests of these colonies. There may be *external* and *internal* IMPOSITIONS, founded on *different principles*, and having *different tendencies*; every "tax" being an imposition, tho' every imposition is not a "tax." But *all taxes* are founded on the *same principle*; if legal, have the *same good tendency*; if illegal, have the *same bad tendency*.

External impositions for the regulation of our trade do not "grant to his Majesty *the properties of the colonies*". They only *prevent the colonies acquiring property*, in a manner judged to be injurious to the welfare of the whole empire. But the last statute respecting us, "grants to his Majesty *the property of the colonies*," by laying duties on manufactures of *Great-Britain*, which they *must* take, and which she settled them, in order that they *should* take.

What * *tax* can be more *internal* than this? Here is money drawn *without our consent* from a society, who have constantly enjoyed a constitutional mode of raising all money themselves. The payment of the *tax* they have no possible method of avoiding; as their business cannot be carried on without the commodity on which it is laid, and they cannot manufacture the commodity themselves. Besides, if my unhappy country should be so lucky as to elude this act by getting parchment enough in the place of paper, or by reviving the antient method of writing on *wax* and *bark*, her ingenuity would stand her in little stead; for then the parliament would have nothing to do but to prohibit such manufactures, or to lay a tax on *hats* and *woollen cloaths*, which they have already prohibited the colonies *from supplying each other with*; or on instruments and tools of *steel* and *iron*, which they have prohibited the provincials *from manufacturing at all*: † And then what little gold and silver they have, must be torn from their hands, or they will not be able in a short time to get an ax † for cutting their firewood, nor a plough for raising their food. In what respect therefore, I beg leave to ask, is the late act preferable to the stamp-act, or more consistent with the liberties of the colonies? For my own part, I look upon them with equal apprehension and abhorrence; think it my duty to oppose the one in the same manner I did the other; and am resolved to vindicate the freedom which is my birthright.

‖ Certe ego libertatem quæ mihi a parente meo tradita est, experiar; verum id frustra, an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Quirites.

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‖ *I will strenuously contend for the liberty transmitted to me by my ancestors; but whether I shall do it effectually or not, depends, my Countrymen, on you.*

A FARMER.

Continued Page 5

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* *It seems to be evident, that Mr.* Pitt *in his defence of America during the debate concerning the repeal of the stamp-act, by* "internal *taxes*" *meant any duties* "*for the purposes of raising a revenue*", *and by* "external *taxes*" *meant* "*duties imposed for the regulation of trade*". *His expressions are these*——"*If the gentleman does not understand the difference between* internal *and* external *taxes, I cannot help it; but there is a plain distinction between taxes levied* FOR THE PURPOSES OF RAISING A REVENUE, *and duties imposed* FOR THE REGULATION OF TRADE, *for the accommodation of the subject; although in the consequence, some revenue might incidentally arise from the latter*".

*These words were in Mr.* Pitt's *reply to Mr.* Grenville, *who said he could not understand the difference between external and internal taxes. But Mr.* Pitt *in his first speech had made no such distinction; and his meaning when he mentions the distinction appears to be*——*that by* "external *taxes*" *he intended impositions for the purpose of regulating the intercourse of the colonies with others; and by* "internal *taxes*" *he intended impositions for the purpose of taking money from themselves.*

*In every other part of his speeches on that occasion, his words confirm this construction of his expressions: The following extracts will shew how positive and general were his assertions of our right.*

"*It is my opinion, that this kingdom has* NO RIGHT *to lay* A TAX *upon the colonies*".—*The* Americans *are the* SONS, *not the* BASTARDS *of* England. TAXATION *is* NO PART *of the governing or legislative power*". "*The taxes are a voluntary gift and grant of the* Commons ALONE. *In* LEGISLATION *the* THREE *estates of the realm are* ALIKE *concerned, but the concurrence of the* PEERS *of the* CROWN *to a* TAX, *is only necessary to close with the* FORM *of a law. The* GIFT *and* GRANT *is of the* COMMONS ALONE".——*The distinction between* LEGISLATION *and* TAXATION *is essentially necessary to liberty.*"——"*The* COMMONS *of* America, *represented in their several assemblies, have ever been in possession of the exercise of this, their constitutional right, of* GIVING *and* GRANTING *their* OWN MONEY. *They would have been* SLAVES *if they had not enjoyed it.*"—"*The idea of* virtual *representation of* America *in this house, is the most contemptible idea that ever entered into the head of man*——*It does not deserve a serious refutation.*"

*He afterwards shews the unreasonableness of* Great-Britain *taxing* America, *thus*——"*When I had the honor of serving his Majesty, I availed myself of the means of information, which I derived from my office:* I SPEAK THEREFORE FROM KNOWLEDGE. *My materials were good. I was at pains to collect, to digest, to consider them, and* I will be bold to affirm, *that the profits to* Great-Britain *from the trade of the colonies, thro' all its branches, is* TWO MILLIONS A YEAR. *This is the fund that carried you triumphantly through the last war. The estates that were rented at two thousand pounds a year, threescore years ago, are at three thousand pounds at present. Those sugar-colonies sold then from fifteen to eighteen years purchase; the same may be now sold for thirty.* YOU OWE THIS TO AMERICA. THIS IS THE PRICE THAT AMERICA PAYS YOU FOR HER PROTECTION."——"*I dare not say how much higher these profits may be augmented*"——"*Upon the whole, I will beg leave to tell the house what is really my opinion. It is, that the stamp-act be repealed absolutely, totally, and immediately. That the reason for the repeal be assigned, because it was founded on an* ERRONEOUS PRINCIPLE".

† "*And that* Pig *and* Bar Iron *made in his Majesty's colonies in* America *may be* FURTHER MANUFACTURED IN THIS KINGDOM, *be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the twenty fourth day of* June 1750. *no* Mill *or other Engine for slitting or rolling of* Iron, *or any* plating Forge *to work with a* tilt Hammer, *or any* Furnace *for* making Steel *shall be erected, or after such erection continued* IN ANY OF HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIES IN AMERICA. 23 *Geo.* 2. *ch.* 29. *Sect.* 9.

† *The these particulars are mentioned as being so absolutely necessary, yet perhaps they are not more so, than Glass in our severe winters, to keep out the cold from our houses.*

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THE Managers of Faneuil-Hall-Lottery hereby Notify the Public, That they had determined that the Drawing of said Lottery should Commence agreable to their Advertisement on the First of January; but as they have not as yet been advised of the Sale of a Number of Tickets sent into the Country, the Post not arriving the last Saturday, and as one of the Managers has been and now is confined by Sickness, they are obliged to postpone the Drawing till the 15th Instant, when it will certainly Commence at Faneuil-Hall, where those who are inclined may attend.——A few Tickets may be had of the Managers if apply'd for speedily, or of the Printers hereof.

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To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 7th Instant, at Three o'Clock Afternoon, if not sold before at private Sale, on the Premises.

A Certain Piece of Land and Wharff in *Charlestown*, with a large Warehouse thereon, scituate near the Swing-Bridge, and bounded as follows, North Easterly on the Town-Dock, there measuring 49 Feet; South Easterly on Land belonging to *William Hoppin*, there measuring 99 Feet; South Westerly on Land belonging to *John Ivory*, there measuring 53 Feet; and Northwesterly on Land belonging to *Ezekiel Cheever*, Esq; and there measuring 97 Feet. Any Person inclining to purchase the above Land, are desired to apply to *William Whitwell* and *Alexander Hill*, in *Boston*, or Capt. *John Miller* in *Charlestown*, who will sell them a Bargain.

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*Gloucester, December* 25, 1767.

WHEREAS the Shop of the Subscriber was broke open on Tuesday Night last, and the following Articles stolen from thence, viz. 3 Gold Necklaces—1 Piece of plated Gold, value 4 Dollars—1 Pair Stone Nubs—1 Pair round plain Silver Shoe Buckles—1 Pair square Silver ditto, old—1 new square ditto, partly wrought—1 open-work ditto, newly mended—1 round Silver ditto, with Silver Flukes and Tongs—1 large Silver Spoon—9 Silver Thimbles—2 Stay Hooks—1 Stone Ring, Gold—1 small Box, containing sundry Articles old Stone Buttons, &c.—1 Pair round Silver Shoe Buckles, mark'd I. S.—and 4 Silver Tea Spoons.—Whoever shall discover the Thief or Thieves, so that the Subscriber may obtain the above Articles again, shall have TWO GUINEAS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. STEPHEN MORSE.

*N. B.* If the Thief should be apprehended near *Boston*, 'tis desired that Information may be given to Mr. *Daniel Parker*, Goldsmith, who will pay the above Reward.

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# Fred. Wm. Geyer

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Customers and Others, that he has IMPORTED in the last Ships from LONDON and GLASGOW.

A general Assortment of English India, and Scotch piece Goods, which he is determined to sell as cheap as can be bought in any Part of America, either by Wholesale or Retail for Cash only: ALSO,

A very pretty Assortment of blue and white China Tea-Cups and Saucers, Bowles, Plates and Dishes, G. B. Wool-Cards, Snuff, Butt-Soles, Cinnamon and Nutmegs, Choice Indigo, &c. &c.

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## Choice Bohea Tea, *Philadelphia*

Flour, English Loaf Sugar per Hundred, this Country ditto, the best of Indigo, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Brimstone, Snuff, Mustard, Chocolate, Rhode-Island Cheese, Crown Soap——Blue flower'd and white Cups and Saucers, Crates of Stone Ware assorted, Glass Ware, long and short Pipes per Box, Goose and Duck Shott, white and red Lead, to be Sold at the Store Corner *Green's* Wharff, opposite Golden Ball, by,

Joseph Domett.

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WANTED, an honest ingenious Lad about 14 Years of Age, that is willing to learn the Gold & Silver-Smith's Business in all its Branches. Such a one may hear of a Place, by inquiring of the Printers.

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ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of *Barnabas Davis*, Shipwright, late deceas'd, are desired to bring their Accounts as soon as convenient, to *James Davis* in *Charlestown*, Administrator on said Estate rendered Insolvent.

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A Likely Negro Male Child to be given away, inquire of *HOPESTILL CAPEN*, at the Sign of the Cornfields.—Where may be had, A large Assortment of English and India Goods suitable for the Season, by Wholesale or Retail, at the very lowest Rate for Cash only.

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TO BE SOLD
*By* Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Camblets, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Checks, Men and Womens Hose, Manchester Velvets, Linceys, Rugs, Blankets, Tabling, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.
Also, a Box of Felt Hats, and a large Bale Blankets.

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AS many Gentlemen are desirous that there should be a new Impression of the Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to the Rev. Mr. WHITE's Letters, such Persons as would encourage the Publication are requested to give in their Names to the Subscriber. J. CONDY.

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GLUE, and Horn Button-Moulds, by Wholesale and Retail, of American Manufacture, at the cheapest Rates. Also best Poland and Common Starch, sold by ROBERT HEWES,
Near Liberty Tree.

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TO BE SOLD,
A likely strait-limb'd Negro Girl, about 8 Years old, born in the Country.
Inquire of Edes & Gill.

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TO BE LETT,
A convenient Brick Tennement, near the Market; inquire of the Printers.

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# Choice *Labradore*,
Or, HYPERION
# TEA,

by the Hundred, Dozen or less Quantity, to be Sold at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.

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To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
*By Moses Deshon*,
At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

BROAD Cloths of various Colours, blue green and claret colour'd Ratteens, Baizes, Beaver Coatings, Blankets of all Sorts, Callimancos, Camblets, Shalloons, Everlastings, Plushes, green Rugs, Coverlids, spotted Rugs, Linceys, Mens Great Coats, worsted Hose, Castor Hats, fine and coarse Linnens, striped Hollands, Checks, cotton Chinces, Lawns, bordered Handkerchiefs, check ditto, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, and other Articles.

*N.B.* There is generally an Assortment of Goods at said Auction-Room, suitable to the Seasons, to be Sold at Private Sale as reasonable as at Public, any Day in the Week (Sabbath excepted) where constant Attendance is given.
The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock.

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To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the
NEW AUCTION ROOM,
*By* ELIAS DUPEE,
Next Tuesday and Wednesday,

BROAD Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Beaver Coating, Plush, Irish Linnens, Checks, Camblets and Cambleteens, Gauze, Shalloons, Tammies, House Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

*Haynes from St. Thomas's.*

CLEARED OUT.

*Hall for London, Robertson for Virginia, Young for West-Indies, Bryant for Cadiz.*

OUTWARD BOUND.

*Edmund Morton, Jun. for North Carolina, Thomas Morton for Jamaica, Bennet for Madeira, Dean for Great-Britain.*

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By the Weekly Accounts of Burials and Baptisms it appears that from *January* 5, 1767, to *January* 4, 1768, there have been buried in this Town,
Whites, 403. Blacks, 65. In all, 468.
Baptized in the several Churches. 439.

The last Year's Account stands thus:
Buried Whites, 400. Blacks, 45. In all, 445.
Baptized in the several Churches, 424.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Five Whites Four Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

*High Water at* Boston, *for this present Week.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Monday*, 28 *m. after* | 11 | *Friday*, 54 *m. after* | 2 |
| *Tuesday*, 18 *m. after* | 12 | *Saturday*, 40 *m. aft.* | 3 |
| *Wednesday*, 16 *m. aft.* | 1 | *Lord's-day*, 18 *m. aft.* | 4 |
| *Thursday*, 10 *m. aft.* | 2 | *D's last* ☌ 12 *D. Morn* | |

Vide the Act page 53. ¶ Vide Pitt's Speech Vol. I. page 403. ∨ Vid. the Duty Act pa. 735. Vol. I

*From the* PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE *of* Dec 21.

Mr. GODDARD,

ONE *Day* last Week, (being a very *warm Day* for this Season of the Year) two very facetious Gentlemen met, just oppolite to my House in *Water-Street*; and as I was leaning over my Door, I over-heard the following short Dialogue, between them—After the usual Compliments paſſed, as "*How do you do?*" &c. and "*How does all at Home?* &c.—the one Gentleman asked "the other, *If he could answer one Question.*"—The latter reply'd "*He would if he could.*"—Then Friend, (ſaid the former)

Q. Pray can you tell me, "*Why this Weather* IS LIKE "*a late Act of Parliament* IMPOSING DUTIES *in America*, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A RE-"VENUE?"

*A.* "Oh! reply'd the latter, (after a ſhort Pauſe) "that I can eaſily anſwer,—why,—*BECAUSE IT IS* "*UNCONSTITUTIONAL.*" *Your's*, &c.

NEW-YORK, December 17.

From Princetown we are informed, that the Rev. Mr. Samuel Blair, having declined the Preſidency of the College of New-Jerſey, the Truſtees met on Wedneſday the 9th Inſtant at Naſſau-Hall, and unanimouſly re-elected the Rev. and learned Dr. John Witherſpoon, an eminent Divine of the Church of Scotland, to that Office; on ſatisfactory Intelligence being received, that the Obſtructions which ſtood in the Way of the Doctor's Acceptance of the Chair, when offered him laſt Year, were now removed, —and that in Caſe it was ſtill vacant, and he ſhould be re-elected, he would accept it.

Friday laſt came to Town from Philadelphia 11 Mohawk Indians, who left Sir William Johnſon's the 25th of May laſt, and went down to Suſquehanna to Harris's Ferry, where Hugh Crawford, their Conductor joined them; on the 19th of June they came to York Town, and afterwards proceeded with Surveyors, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Maſon to run the Line between Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn: As they run this Line through the Indians Land, Sir William thought proper to ſend theſe Indians down, among whom are the famous Hendrick, and ſome other principal Head-men of the Mohawk Nation, who finding the Winter coming on, left the Surveyors in order to return home this Way.

The Expectation of ſeeing the Indian Chiefs, at the Play on Monday Night, occaſioned a great Concourſe of People, the Houſe was crouded, and it is ſaid great Numbers were obliged to go away for want of Room.

The Indians regarded the Play (which was *King William the III.*) with Seriouſneſs and Attention, but as it cannot be ſuppoſed that they were ſufficiently acquainted with the Language to underſtand the Plot and Deſign, and enter into the Spirit of the Author, their Countenances and Behaviour were rather expreſſive of Surpriſe and Curioſity, than any other Paſſions.—Some of them were much ſurpriſed and diverted at the Tricks of HARLEQUIN.

A Sloop has been provided to carry thoſe People, both Mohawks and Cherokees, up the North-River, and was to ſail laſt Night.

'Tis aſſerted, that the Day after their arrival, three of the Mohawk Chiefs were met by Accident by the Cherokees, who thereupon very ceremoniouſly offered, and ſmoaked with them the Calumet of Peace.

*To the* PRINTER,

SIR,

THOUGH I am a tradeſman, *and depend upon my daily labour for the ſupport of myſelf and family, yet, I commonly read your paper; and my neighbours and I have been more amuſed and inſtructed by the uſeful Pieces in it, than with the articles about the Poles or Corſicans: But I cannot help obſerving that you have lately had fewer Pieces than formerly on our diſtreſſed ſituation.— Are our circumſtances altered? Is money grown more plenty? Have our tradeſmen full employment? Are we more frugal? Is grain cheaper? Are our importations leſs?—not to mention the* (Aſſembly) *Play-Houſe and Equipages, which it is hoped none but people of fortune frequent, or uſe.—I am afraid every one of theſe Queries are againſt us; and yet of theſe, we ſeem to take no thought, tho' our neighbours at Boſton made ſuch a ſtir about them! Our News Papers ſay, their Select-Men were to write to our Corporation on this Head; if they have, we are ſurprized that it has never been communicated to the Citizens, as an Addreſs from ſuch a reſpectable People, might have animated Us with a ſpirit of induſtry and frugality.—About three years ago, a ſociety ſprung up among us, which promiſed much, and indeed was encouraged by all the moſt eminent and beſt friends to their country; and you can ſcarce believe how it cheer'd us in our diſtreſs; but alas! its youthful vigor is over, and many have relaxed or broke thro' ſome of the rules of its inſtitution. Yet we muſt acknowledge that it has done ſignal ſervice among us; by introducing not only ſpinning, weaving, and raiſing flax, but encouraged many other uſeful manufactories, and growths among us. Notwithſtanding their endeavours, what a diſmal proſpect is before us! a long winter, and no work; many unprovided with fire-wood, or money to buy it; houſe-rent, and taxes high; our neighbours daily breaking, their fortune at vendue in every corner. Surely it is high time for the middling people to abſtain from* every Superfluity, *in* Dreſs, Furniture, *and* Living: *And I will venture to ſay, they will be as well eſteemed by their neighbours,—for at preſent they are only envied and talked of, and if unfortunate, ſeverely reflected on; mere conveniencies will give the moſt laſting ſatisfaction, ſhow and finery will ſoon or late give pain. If by good management we can ſave a little, How loudly will the diſtreſſes of our neighbours call for it? Some former able houſe-keepers ſtarving, yet aſhamed to beg, ſome families ſtarving for want of work: ſome dragged to goal, whoſe miſeries are heightened by leaving a tender wife and helpleſs family to ſtarve! The mention of theſe, raiſes every tender emotion in the human breaſt: How muſt we feel, that too frequently ſee them?*

*With ſincere good wiſhes, for the proſperity of my countrymen,* *I am your friend and reader,*

A TRADESMAN.

*P. S. I have juſt ſeen the accounts of what has been done at Newport: What a glorious example they have ſet us! Rouſe O, my Countrymen!*

NEW-YORK, December 24.

On Tueſday laſt the Lady of his Excellency Gen. GAGE, was delivered of Twins, (a Son and Daughter) at his Houſe in this City.

Lately come to this City, one Chriſtian Bowman, a German, of near Sixty Years of Age, who formerly lived on the Head of the North Branch of Patowmac-River in Virginia, a Farmer, well to paſs, with a Wife and four Children; about ten Years ago, he was taken there, by the Mingo and other Indians, who killed his Wife and Children, burnt his Houſe and Barn, and all that he had, carrying him into Captivity to the Mingo Town, where he lived as a Slave, and was very hardly uſed for about five Years; then he was ſold to a Shawaneſe Indian, who carried him to their Town, and afterwards to the Salt-Springs, where he was employed ſometime in boiling of Salt for the Indians; when he returned to the Shawaneſe Town, he was cruelly uſed, and burnt by the Indians frequently throwing Fire on his bare Legs and Feet.

He further ſays, that about laſt Harveſt, a Magazine of Powder, which was between the Shawaneſe and the Delawares, was blown up, as the Indians ſuppoſed by a white Man among them, for which they were going to burn the ſaid Bowman, but a Friend Indian, who had before ſaved him three Times from burning, took him out a Hunting, and carried him over the Monongahaly-River, and there told him this was the laſt Time that ever he ſhould take him out, and when they returned he muſt deliver him, and could not ſave him any more, and as Bowman believes, gave him an Opportunity of running away, which he took, and came away from near the Monongahaly-River about nine Weeks ago;—he with great Difficulty got to Philadelphia, but not finding any Veſſel there for Holland, he came directly here, in order to procure a Paſſage to go to his Brother, who is a principal Sword-maker, at Groningen in Holland.

He further gives Account, that he believes there is ſtill about 200 white People living among the Indians of the Mingo, Shawaneſe and Delawares, who have been ſo long among them that few of them ſeem inclined to come away,—and that he was told by one of the white Men there, that the Indians intended before their Magazine was burnt, to have purchaſed a 1000 Weight of Powder more from the Trader, and then to have fallen upon the back Settlements in the Summer.

NEWPORT, December 21.

At an Afternoon's Viſit of a Number of Ladies in this Town, a few Days ſince, the Lady to whom the Viſit was paid, being dreſſed in the Manufacture of her own Family, the Converſation turned upon Family Induſtry and Oeconomy, and it was reſolved, that thoſe who could ſpin, ought to be employed that Way, and thoſe who could not, ſhould reel. When the Time arrived for drinking Tea, Bohea and Hyperion were provided, and every one of the Ladies moſt judiciouſly rejected the poiſonous Bohea, and unanimouſly, to their very great Honour, preferred the balſamic Hyperion.

The Thermometor this Morning before Sunriſe ſtood at 1 below 0, at Nine o'Clock 1 above 0, at Noon 6 above 0. The loweſt laſt Winter was 3 below 0.

BOSTON, January 4, 1768.

WEDNESDAY laſt the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay* met at the Court-Houſe in *Boſton*, when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both Houſes, viz.

*Gentlemen of the Council, and*
*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

I HAVE appointed this Seſſion rather earlier than uſual, that you may take into Conſideration the Proceedings of the Commiſſaries appointed to ſettle the Boundary-Line between this Province and that of *New-York*. For this Purpoſe you will have before you the Report of the Gentlemen employed in this Buſineſs on the Part of this Province. I ſhall alſo lay before you a Letter upon this Subject which I have received from his Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Governor of *New-York*, with an Incloſure thereto belonging.

FROM theſe it will appear how very inconſiderable the Difference is which has prevented the Commiſſaries from coming to a final Agreement; and how deſirable it ought to be to both Parties that the Adjuſting ſo trifling a Diſſention ſhould not be made a Cauſe of Trouble to his Majeſty and his Council. And yet as the Propoſal of the Line adhered to by our Commiſſaries has the Authority of the Opinion of the Board of Trade to ſupport it, I cannot myſelf propoſe to you any Departure from it. But I ſhall with great Pleaſure conſent to any Conceſſions which you ſhall yourſelves think fit to offer for the Sake of an amicable Agreement, and a ſpeedy Determination of this intereſting Diſpute.

I HAVE alſo to communicate to you a Letter which I have received from his Excellency Governor WENTWORTH, with ſeveral Incloſures relating to the Diſputes concerning the Boundary Line between that Part of this Province called the Province of *Main* and the Province of *New-Hampſhire*. I muſt deſire that you will give theſe due Conſideration as ſoon as you well can; as the Buſineſs is of a long ſtanding.

I HAVE nothing in immediate Command from His Majeſty to propoſe to you: Such other Matters as I ſhall have to lay before you, I ſhall communicate at proper Times by ſeparate Meſſages. At preſent I have only to add, that you may be aſſured that as well in the Buſineſs before-mentioned as in all others which ſhall come before this General Court, I ſhall be always ready to aſſiſt in all Meaſures which ſhall appear to me to be conducive to the true Honor and real Intereſt of this Province.

Fra. Bernard.

*Council-Chamber,*
*December* 30, 1767.

THE SENIOR CLASS OF SCHOLARS AT THE UNIVERSITY IN CAMBRIDGE, HAVE UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO TAKE THEIR DEGREES NEXT COMMENCEMENT, DRESS'D ALTOGETHER IN THE MANUFACTURES OF THIS COUNTRY.—A RESOLUTION WHICH REFLECTS THE HIGHEST HONOR ON THAT SEAT OF LEARNING.

We hear the Town of Abington, have adopted the ſame Meaſures with this, reſpecting Oeconomy, &c. And that they voted unanimouſly they would look upon every Perſon who did not ſign to the enumerated Liſt, as an Enemy to this Country.


THURSDAY NEXT, will be Publiſhed,
(*And Sold by* EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*)

The *ASS*: or the *SERPENT*.

A COMPARISON between the Tribes of *Iſſachar* and *Dan*, in their Regard for CIVIL LIBERTY. November 5, 1722.

By *THOMAS BRADBURY*.

With a PREFACE, & Marginal Notes, by another Hand.

(*For the Benefit of the Inſurers.*)

To-Morrow being the 5th of *January*,

At Eleven o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE on *Hancock's* Wharff,

A Quantity of Oyl, Whale Fins

and Pot Aſh, ſaved out of the Sloop *Betſey*, *John McFarland* Maſter, bound for *London*, which may be viewed any Time before the Sale, on ſaid Wharff.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On *Wedneſday* next, the 6th Inſt.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

A Quantity of good Shop Sugars

in Hogſheads and Barrels. J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

On *Thurſday* next, 7th Inſt.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

among which are, Broad Cloths, Iriſh Linnens, Blankets, Duffils, Bearſkins, &c. &c.——Alſo a Negro Man about 25 Years of Age, warranted healthy and ſound,—has been 8 Months from the Coaſt of Guinea, and can do many Sorts of Houſe Work very well.

The Sale to begin exactly at Three o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

(*For the Benefit of the Inſurers,*)

On THURSDAY the 11th of *February* next.

At One o'Clock,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

The Sloop *Betſey*, *John McFarland*,

Maſter, lately caſt aſhore at Brambrook-Iſland, but now lays at Cape Harbour, together with all her Stores, &c. Inventory of which may be ſeen by applying to *John Hancock*, Eſq; or to J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.


BOSTON, *January* 4.

*The late large Imports of Britiſh Goods, together with the Difficulty of bringing about a ſpeedy Agreement among the Trade, are ſome of the Reaſons which prevailed with the Inhabitants of this Metropolis to ſtrike at the Conſumption—and it will ſoon appear that a more effectual Meaſure could not have been taken to check Extravagance, promote Manufactures, &c. and convince the Britiſh Merchants and Manufacturers of the wretched Policy of filching a Pepper Corn into the Exchequer, by the Deſtruction of their American Trade.*

*It is obſervable, that when a certain worthy Patriot and honeſt Lawyer was in a ſummary Way flung-over-the-Bar, and the General Court thus long Prorogued, notwithſtanding the moſt humble Entreaties to the contrary—the Advices from London where—that the G—r, J—s, &c. were to be made wholly independent of the General Court—How impotent then muſt be the Attempts of our Expectants, to delude the People of Britain into a Belief, that Americans are well pleaſed with a Multitude of new Taxes, and to have their Monies taken without their Conſent, and applied to make the Crown Officers intirely independent of thoſe who are to pay them.*

*IN a few Extracts lately Publiſhed from the Rev'd Dr.* CHAUNCY's *Remarks on certain Paſſages in the Biſhop of Landaff's Sermon, &c. The Perſon who made the Extracts ſays,* "The Performance itſelf may be ranked among "the firſt Pieces publiſhed in this, or (I may ſay) in any "other Country—" That "Dr. CHAUNCY anſwers "[thoſe Paſſages] with Facts ſo well ſupported, that the "warmeſt Sons of the Church, the incorporated Society, "the Right Rev. Fathers in God, and in ſhort the whole "Body of the Church will find it impoſſible to refute."

The church clergy of New-York and New-Jerſey, being aſſembled together in a *voluntary convention*, and aſſiſted by ſome of their brethren from the neighbouring provinces, took into conſideration the propriety and expediency of addreſſing the public, on the ſubject of an American Epiſcopate. After a thorough diſcuſſion of the point, they were unanimouſly of opinion, that fairly to explain the plan on which American Biſhops had been requeſted, to lay before the public the reaſons of this requeſt, to anſwer the objections that have been made, and to obviate thoſe that might otherwiſe be conceived againſt it, was both a matter of neceſſity and duty. It was accordingly voted, that ſomething to this purpoſe ſhould be publiſhed, and the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D. D. Rector of St. John's church Elizabeth town, New-Jerſey, was appointed to this ſervice.—This work is juſt publiſhed entitled, *An Appeal to the Public in behalf of the Church of England in America.*

Application had been previouſly made in Britain, requeſting one or more Biſhops to be ſent to America.

Dr. Chandler mentions in his introduction, that ſhould any objection continue, which ſhould be thought to deſerve notice, the objectors are invited to propoſe them that they may be fairly and candidly debated before the tribunal of the public: and if none ſhall be offered, it will be taken for granted, that all parties acquieſce and are ſatisfied.

*** The Pieces ſign'd *A candid Spectator*—*G.* [illegible] and *Philo America et Britannia*, are come to Hand, as alſo ſeveral others, which will be Publiſhed in their Turns.

+ Governor & Judges & major Hawley q vid. the Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. Vid. pa. 748. Vol. 1 * page 778 Vol. 1

q vid petition pa. 22.

A vid pa 535. Vol. 3

# Joshua Blanchard

INTENDS to continue the Sale of his Goods at the true Sterling Cost, until the 10th of *February* next, at his Shop on Dock-Square; and hath yet remaining,

Scarlet and Buff Plush 6/8 to 9/ Sterling per yard.
Superfine Broad Cloth, at 16/ 16/8 and 17/. Sterl. per yard
Second Cloths 13/6 and 14/8 ditto
Middling and coarse ditto, 3/8 to 10/ ditto
Scarlet Whitney, 6/8 7/9 & 10/ ditto
Cloth colours and blue Ratteens, 3/3 to 6/3 ditto
Tobine Lutestring, 8/ ditto
Blue Brocades, 10/ ditto
Taby Shapes, 25/ per Piece, ditto
Straw coloured Paduasoy, 9/ ditto
Straw dited, ——— 7/ ditto
Crimson ditto ——— 7/6 ditto
Best India Taffety, 7/ ditto
Ditto stripe ditto, 6/ ditto
Stripe Sattins, 6/ ditto
Silk and Worked Grogram, 5/ ditto
Crimson Capuchine Silks, 4/9 ditto
White ——— 4/2 ditto
White sprigg'd Sattin, 3/4 ditto
Crimson ——— 5/6 ditto
Blue ——— 7/9 ditto
Damascus for Mens Waistcoats, 3/6 ditto
White water'd Tabby, 5/6 ditto

Devonshire Kerseys, DrabCloths, Cambletts, Callimancoes, worsted and silk sprigg'd Stuffs, Paquet Lawns, Ruffels, Dowlass, Bretties, white Ravens Duck, Flannel for Ironing Cloths, Turkey Stripes, Cotton Hollands, Cotton Stripes, Black Crewat Mode, stript Swanskins, Durants, Shalloons, Tammies, Men and Womens Gloves, Pillow Pustians, yellow Holland and Canvas, Stray Trimmings, Buttons, Mohair, Silk and Hair, silk Twist, Catgut and Parisnet, worsted Breeches and Waistcoat Patterns, Stock Tapes, TableCloths, NapkinDiaper, Silk Mitts & Gloves, Ivory Fans, Bone and other Fans, Hatband Crape, Pennilloes, Halfthick, Cotton Gowns, Mens Womens and Boys worked and cotton Hose, printed cotton Callicoes and dark Chints, Dureys, silk and worsted Sagathee, Persian, cotton Velvet, Long Lawns, ell-wide Gauze, Velvet Mitts, black sprigg'd Gauze, Turbans, Silverets, half-yard Poppling, sprigg'd Mecklinburgs, &c. &c. &c.——

A great Variety of Blond Laces, Bone Laces, Hat Trimmings, Gimps, Snails and new Trimmings, Hats and Bonnets, under the Sterling Cost.

## —Removed—

# Oliver Greenleaf

TAKES this Method to inform his Customers and others, That he has removed from his Shop near Liberty Tree, to a Shop the Corner of Winter-Street, opposite Seven Star Lane, South End, BOSTON:

*Where may be had,*

## A general Assortment of GOODS,

Just imported from LONDON, very low for Cash only, Wholesale or Retail.——Choice LYNN Shoes.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 21st Day of *January* next, at the King's Arm Tavern in *Salem*,

A Farm situate on *Manchester* Neck, lately in the Possession of Capt. *John Foster*, decea'd, containing about 180 Acres, well accommodated with Pasture, Orcharding, Mowing and Plough Land, together with about two Acres Salt Marsh: It has on it a large Dwelling-House in good Condition, a good Fish Yard, with two Fish Houses, and Fish Flakes, a large Store and Wharff.——The Sale will begin at Two of the Clock, P.M. Any Person minded to purchase at private Sale, may do it by applying to Messrs *Benjamin Marston* and *Israel Foster*, in *Marblehead*, any Time before the Day above-mentioned.

ALSO, All Persons who are any Ways indebted to said *Foster*'s Estate, are once more Notified, that they will be certainly sued at *March* Court without further Notice, except their Accounts are paid before.

*Marblehead, Dec. 21, 1767.* *Benjamin Marston, Israel Foster,* } Executors.

Imported in the last Ships by

# Richard Smith,

In King-Street,

## A large and general Assortment of

English GOODS suitable to the Season, procured immediately from the different Manufactories; in particular a large Assortment of Yorkshire Woollens, which will be sold very low for Cash or short Credit.

Also Hemp, Painters Colours and INDIGO.

Cash given for good POT-ASH.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

## A LETTER to a Friend, containing

REMARKS on certain PASSAGES in a SERMON Preached by the Right Reverend Father in GOD, *John Lord Bishop of Landaff*, before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at their Anniversary Meeting in the Parish Church of St. *Mary LeBow*, *February* 20, 1767. In which the highest Reproach is undeservedly cast upon the AMERICAN COLONIES.

With a Postscript, taking Notice of like injurious Reflections in a Society-Sermon, preached the preceding Year by the *Lord Bishop* of GLOUCESTER.

By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.

Pastor of the first Church of Christ in *Boston*.

Sold by *Thomas Leverett*, at his Shop in Cornhill.

Where may be had a great Variety of Books, Stationary Ware, and a *Fresh Assortment* of GOODS, suitable for the Season.

*PUBLIC VENDUE-OFFICE—NORTH-END.*

THIS DAY—(Monday) will be sold by Public Vendue,

## *By* JOHN GERRISH,

At his Vendue-Office, &c.

*A Prise and large Assortment of Goods lately Imported—Amongst which are a Parcel of very fine blue Kerseys, a Parcel of excellent Blankets——Rugs, Coverlids, &c. Broad Cloths, Cambletts for Cloaks, Druggets, Linens, Stockings, Callamancoes, and* Hundreds of other Articles——*(Prey)* Come and see.

N. B. Public Sale will be had at said Office on THURSDAY next—— and on every MONDAY.

*** Sale to begin 5 o'Clock——

# Wm. Greenleaf

Fronting CORNHILL,

HAS Imported in the last Ships from *LONDON* and *BRISTOL*, A large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season, which he will sell by Wholesale or Retail as low as can be afforded.

*At the same Place may be had,*

Crates of flat half pint Dram Bottles:
Red and white and blue & white Chimney Tile:
Boxes of 10 by 8, 9 by 7, & 8 by 6 Window Glass:
Casks of 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails:
Boxes of long and short Pipes:
Four yard and three yard Persia Carpets:
The best Bohea, Green and Hyson TEA:
Pepper, Mustard, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon.

TO BE SOLD BY

## JOSEPH BARREL,

*The third Store on the South Side of the Town-Dock, near the Swing-Bridge,*

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, single and middling refin'd Loaf-Sugars; brown Sugars; Pepper; Allspice; Indigo; Chocolate; Spices; Jamaica Spirit, &c. with a few *English Goods*; all which will be sold in large or small Quantities, on the very lowest Terms for Cash; and Customers may depend upon being well used.

## CHOICE BOHEA TEA

By the Chest, Hundred or Dozen,
To be sold, *for Cash only*, by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.

Opposite the Swing-Bridge, South Side Town-Dock.

Just imported and to be sold very cheap for Cash, by

## George Erving,

CHOICE Cotton Wool, Muscovado and the first white Sugars, Cocoa, &c. &c.

Newbury-Port, December 16, 1767.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of the late Dudley Atkins, *Esq; are desired to send them to the Subscriber, Administratrix on said Estate: And those who are indebted, are desired to make Payment.*

SARAH ATKINS.

TAKEN out of a Shop in Middle-Street (suppos'd by a Negro), last Tuesday, between six and seven o'Clock, nine large Barcelona Handkerchiefs, black and cloth colour'd; and about a Month ago was taken out of said Shop, a pail of Butter: Whoever can give any intelligence of said thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, and said owner have their Handkerchiefs again, let them inform the Printers hereof, and they shall have Two Dollars reward.

STOLEN *last Night from the Subscriber, at* Mr. John Richardson's *at the South End of Boston, a Chesnut colour'd Mare, near* 15 *Hands high, about* 14 *Years old, with a Saddle and Bridle, has a white Strip down her Face, her off hind Foot white, well Shod round, natural Pacer.*

*Whoever shall take up said Mare, and return her to said Richardson, or to the Subscriber at Wexford, or discover the Thief, and confine him in any of His Majesty's Goals, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have* FOUR DOLLARS *Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by,*

*Boston, Dec.* 24, SAMUEL REED.

TO BE SOLD, VERY CHEAP.

A Fine SCHOONER of about 90 Tons, with a long Quarter Deck, lately sheath'd, well found, and very suitable for the West-India Trade. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

THE *Debtors and Creditors of Captain* Arthur Dunn, *late Resident in* Charlestown, *deceas'd, are desired to settle, as soon as possible, with his Executors, the Subscribers.*

Charlestown, December 18, 1767. SETH SWEETSER, ISAAC RAND.

*A New Set of Mahogany Chairs, with Leather Bottoms of the newest Fashion, warranted, and to be sold cheap for Cash; inquire of Edes and Gill.*

*TO be Let, a convenient Dwelling House, with a good Shop, Garden and Outhouses, in Black-Horse-Lane, in good Repair; inquire of* John *or* Habijah Savage.

ALL *Persons that are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of* Jeremy Gridley, *Esq; late of* Brookline, *deceas'd, are requested to adjust the same as soon as may be, with* Richard Gridley, *Administrator on said Estate.*

*Those Persons that have borrowed Books belonging to said Estate, are desired to return them.*

CHOICE SPRING BEAVER, at 6*s.* per Pound—Likewise, CITRON at 3*s.* per Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity, to be sold at Store No. 24, on the Long Wharff.

# Drugs & Medicines.

## *John Loring*

Has just received from England,

## A General assortment of DRUGS

and MEDICINES, of the best Qualities, which he sells Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, a little above the Market.——ALSO,

## *BOERHAAVE*s CHYMICAL

TINCTURE, prepared from an original Receipt, of which there is not perhaps any true Copy now extant.—It is a powerful Deobstruent, and an excellent Stomachic. It removes Disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Mesentery. Is greatly serviceable in Hectics, and with Caution may be used in the most violent inflamatory Fevers. It is uncommonly efficacious in the Scurvy and Jaundice. As it is apt to increase the Discharge of Urine, it will not be advisable to use it in Cases where that Evacuation is too copious.—It is to be given in chronic Cases Morning and Evening, to Adults from 40 to 60 Drops, to Children from 6 to 30, in Water or Wine, upon an empty Stomach.—In acute Cases, it may be given once in 3 or 4 Hours, as Occasion may require.

*N. B.* This Medicine has been used with the greatest Success, and has produced surprizing Effects in a great Variety of Disorders; but as it is not known, at least not generally in this Country, and he designs not to impose on the Public, any Gentleman of the Faculty in the Town of *Boston*, who shall please to make Trial of it, shall be welcome to a Bottle; and he doubts not of their Approbation when they have experienced its Efficacy and Safety.—It will be sold at Two Pistareens a Bottle.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, Esq; late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to the Subscriber: And those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to settle their Accounts as soon as may be with

JOSEPH WARREN,
Administrator on said Estate.

Boston, November 28, 1767.

*Rutland-District, December 27, 1767.*

RAN-away from his Master Lieut. *Matthew Caldwell*, the 25th of *November* last, a stout Molatto Negro Slave, named *Step*, aged 27 Years, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, his Head wooly, a large Nose, speaks thick, but good English: He had on and carried with him when he went away, a Felt Hat, and yellow Wig, a Homespun light-colour'd Kersey Coat with Metal Buttons, a strip'd Cotton and Linnen Jacket, with the Stripes downwards, a strip'd Worsted and Wool Jacket, with the Stripes cross-ways, a Pair Sheepskin Breeches, one white Tow Shirt, one Linnen Check Shirt, and two Worsted & Wool Shirts, two Pair blue Yarn Stockings, two Pair Pumps, with Brass Buckles.

Whoever takes up said Run-away, and will bring him to his Master, or secure him so as he may have him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by MATHEW CALDWELL.

All Masters of Vessels and other Persons are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

At a Meeting of the SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY, held by Adjournment at WINDHAM, November 22, 1767.

WHEREAS *this Company have received late Intelligence from* Great Britain, *that their Agent has some Time since removed from* London; *by Means of which the prosecution of their Petition has been delayed; but that there seems a favorable Opportunity as to Success, if an Agent was there present to prosecute the Affair;* thereupon Resolved, *That it is necessary to have an Agent appointed for that Purpose, and that it will be necessary, over and above the Company's Money that has or may be collected in, to raise at least One Dollar, or one Dollar and an half, upon a Right, in Order to prosecute said Affair: And that this Meeting be adjourned to the 6th Day of January next, at Windham; and that Publick Notice be given by the Clerk of this Company, in all the publick News-Papers, that said Company meet at that Time, by themselves or Constituents, prepared to consider of and comply with said Resolve.*

*And the Delaware Companies are also desired to meet at Time and Place for the same Purpose aforesaid.*

A true Copy of Record,
*Test.* SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk of said Comp'y.*

## *Best Sperma Ceti Candles,*

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

*** *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the single Pound, & cheaper by the Box.*

——TALLOW BY THE BARREL.——

*Boston, Printed by* EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1768.